

THE TIMES.



The People's Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
General Zachary Taylor,
of Louisiana.

ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

FIRST DISTRICT,
T. L. ANDERSON, of Marion.

SECOND DISTRICT,
A. LEONARD, of Howard.

THIRD DISTRICT,
A. W. DONIPHAN, of Clay.

FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. C. RICHARDSON, of Cooper.

FIFTH DISTRICT,
CHARLES NUTTER HANDY, of Benton.

SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. COOK, of Cape Girardeau.

SEVENTH DISTRICT,
U. WRIGHT, of St. Louis.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Major James S. Rollins,
of Boone.

FOR CONGRESS—THIRD DISTRICT,
General Robert Wilson,
of Randolph.

FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1848.

DECLINATION.—The last Republican contains a card from Col. D. D. Mitchell, declining the nomination for Lieutenant Governor. We regret exceedingly to hear this.

FAYETTE CORPORATION.—What has become of the corporate powers of the town? A new election should have been held on the 3d inst.—but we understand no poll was opened. We suppose the old Trustees hold over until their successors are chosen; and if so, we hope they will meet and order an election, and let us see if we cannot get a little more efficient guardians of the interests of the town than they have been. They have met, we believe, but seldom, and if they hold over, as above supposed, it is to be hoped a new election will be ordered immediately, and efficient men chosen, who will leave some mark of improvement on our town, to bear witness that they were once its guardians.

ST. LOUIS ELECTION.

We were much deceived in the result of the St. Louis election, which was held on the 3d inst. The day was a very stormy one, as all will recollect, and but a slim vote was polled, of which the locofocos obtained a decided majority. We now suppose this would have been the case, had there been a full vote. The opposition to the locofocos was made up of Natives and Whigs, under the title of "Taylor Ticket." The causes that produced defeat were

First, a want of perfect harmony between the Natives and Whigs. Seeing they were powerless for good, by keeping up separate organization, against the combined forces of locofocoism, they united against the common enemy, and many of the Whig Foreigners refused to support the ticket, because a Native headed it, and thus was a large vote lost; and

Second, it was called the "Taylor Ticket." There are many whigs, who, at this particular time, would contribute to defeat any Taylor movement—not that they love the old General less, but Mr. Clay more, and for this reason much strength was lost. Mr. Clay has many devoted friends, who prefer defeat upon defeat, in every thing, under his banner, to success under any other: we are not of this class, although we yield to none in admiration of that great and good man. That class of friends date their friendship for Mr. Clay, when, perhaps, we were in the nursery—but this is no plea for their course; and if it be not considered presumption, in "Laymen to counsel the Elders," we would ask such if there are not times when personal predilections and friendship—devotion to exalted talents and respect for long services, should be foregone for the good of the country? When all should unite under the banner of "Everything for the Cause—Nothing for Men?" This is an excellent motto, although it emanated from a bad source, and we would that our whig friends throughout the Union, would ever keep it "in their mind's eye."

Ed. French, Esq., is the whig candidate for the Legislature in Schuyler, and also sub-Elector for that county. He is a talented, whole-souled whig—a good stump-singer, and will batter down any Fort the locos may set up to oppose him.

Hon. Truman Smith, of Connecticut, and Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania, will accept our thanks for favors.

In the election in Connecticut, the Whigs have elected 80 members, the Democrats 54 to the House. In the Senate, the Whigs have elected 17, and the Democrats four members. The entire whig State ticket has been triumphant.

NATURAL.

The locofoco papers are beginning to eject their slang and filth at Major Rollins, in true billingsgate style. The way the Major walks, talks, and writes is very exceptionable to them. They are provoked at the determination and good humor he manifests, and are at a perfect loss to understand how it is that he opens the canvass with such a determination to succeed. They expected him to come to the work timidly, coaxingly, begging—meek as a victim to the altar! but they little understand the motives that actuate such men as he is. They have been raised and drilled to fight for spoils, and where the tempting bait is not seen in the distance, like the Mexicans, they are hard to bring into action. Such an idea as making personal sacrifices for the good of their country, never had an abiding place in their benighted minds.—But we are rejoiced that there are better men in our midst—men who are willing to strike for their country, at personal disadvantage. Such men are Rollins and Mitchell, and it is quite natural that they should be abused and vilified by beings whose intellects are so obtuse as not to admit a thought disconnected with personal aggrandizement.

SECOND ELECTORAL DISTRICT.
Elector.—Abiel Leonard.

Assistant Electors.—Thos. Shackelford, of Howard; George H. Burckhardt, of Randolph; C. H. Hardin, of Callaway; W. F. Switzer, of Boone; Robert Calhoun, of Audrain; T. G. Sharp, of Macon; J. R. Abernathy, of Monroe; Ed. French, of Schuyler; R. W. Moss, of Shelby; Wm. Linder, of Adair, and George Hawkins, of Knox.

"THE BOOK," for April, has been on our table several days. Godey is one of the most enterprising publishers of the day, in getting up original and striking designs to embellish his book. He is continually affording his readers some pleasant surprise, in the way of Embellishments, and his reading matter is of the first order. The present number is embellished with 19 engravings. The "widow's hope" is a touching picture. The "weather prophet" conjures up some pleasant reminiscences of old friends in one's mind—and the fashions are much sought after. The table of contents show a string of the most popular authors of the day. The May number will have something superb in it. Send orders in time to get. For \$3 you get the Book, the Lady's Dollar Newspaper, and Miss Leslie's last novel! Address L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

HOWARD DIVISION.

The following are the officers elected and installed for the ensuing quarter, of Howard Division, No. 34, Sons of Temperance:

Nathan Scarritt, W. P.; Winthrop H. Hopson, W. A.; Benjamin H. Twombly, R. S.; Christopher C. Huffaker, A. R. S.; James Bradley, F. S.; Alexander Mitchell, T.; John W. Henry, C.; Paul Shirley, A. C.; Francis Hanna, I. S.; George N. Douglass, O. S.

The Division numbers fifty members.

THE BUCHANAN MEMBER.—The Whigs claim to be the party of all the intelligence, education, and talent, which may be true enough; but there was one delegate from Buchanan county, in the late Whig Convention, who did not know how to vote, on a call for the previous question.—Boonville Bulletin.

Parliamentary rules are often very difficult to comprehend, and we have known them to bother wiser heads than that of the "Buchanan member," or the Editor of the Bulletin. But, that is not quite so bad as a member of the Locofoco State Convention, (from Schuyler county, we believe,) who inquired of the President of the Convention, where they would go to draw their pay for attendance? The President very modestly assured him he did not know!

SETTLED—PERHAPS.

The Democratic candidates for sheriff, after discussing the matter for several months, publicly and privately, have finally come to the following conclusion, to test their strength:—

FAYETTE, April 8th, 1848.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Howard hold a convention by Townships, on the second Saturday in May next, and that a poll shall be opened, so that each voter may vote his 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th, choice.

Resolved, That the several townships be requested to send up their poll-book to Fayette, on the Monday following, and the several poll-books shall be examined by a committee to be appointed by the candidates; and the candidate receiving the highest number of votes, shall be declared the nominee of the convention.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support the nominee of the convention.

N. G. ELLIOTT,
L. CRIGLER,
W. C. WRIGHT,
R. G. CRIGLER,
FRANCIS HOLLEY,
JAMES JACKSON, Jr.

KENTUCKY.—The Locofoco Central Committee of Kentucky, have nominated Lazarus W. Powell, for Governor, in place of Lynn Boyd, who refused to run.

THE WORK OF RUM.—There was three deaths in our place this week, occasioned by the use of ardent spirits. They were all young, respectable looking—hogs!

WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

We append the resolutions adopted by the Whig State Convention, which assembled at Boonville, on the 3d inst:—

Mr. Crockett, of St. Louis, from the committee of fourteen appointed to report business for the action of the Convention, reported the following resolutions, which were read:

Resolved, That this Convention has unabated confidence in the sterling integrity, the invincible firmness, the distinguished patriotism of HENRY CLAY, and if he should be the nominee of the Whig National Convention, he will receive the cordial and united support of the Whigs of Missouri.

Resolved, That in Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR we recognize a pure patriot, an enlightened citizen, eminently distinguished for the manly firmness and straightforward honesty of his character, and who, by his recent achievements in Mexico, has shed new lustre upon the American arms, and proven himself one of the most brilliant captains of the age; and should he be the nominee of the Whig National Convention, we pledge to him the cordial and united support of the Whigs of Missouri.

Resolved, That should any other of the many distinguished Whigs of our nation be selected as a candidate for the Presidency, that we hereby pledge to him our cordial and united support.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention it is the duty of the State government of Missouri, by all practical and prudent means, forever to encourage works of internal improvement; such being the policy distinctly recognized and enjoined by our constitution, and imperatively demanded by the condition of our country.

Resolved, That the people of Missouri regard with intense interest the improvement of the great navigable streams of the West; that we believe it to be not only within the power, but that it is the solemn duty of the Federal Government, to remove the obstructions to the navigation of these great highways of our commerce—therefore we do not approve of the late veto message of President Polk upon the River and Harbor bill.

Resolved, That as the happiness and prosperity of a free people depend not less upon a system of general education than upon the improvement of our navigable streams, and other works of internal improvement, we believe it to be the solemn duty of those in power to foster and encourage this most important source of our national greatness.

Resolved, That in view of the importance of the approaching contest, we recommend to our Whig brethren throughout the State, that in every county and district they nominate for the offices to be filled in August next, efficient, active and zealous champions of our cause, and that all fair and honorable means be employed to effect a thorough organization of our party, and the triumph of our principles.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, to prepare and publish to the people of Missouri, an address expressive of the principles which we advocate.

Mr. Handy, of Benton county, from the same committee, submitted the following as a minority report, in lieu of the first second and third resolutions presented by the majority of the committee:

Resolved, That in the name of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, the brave soldier, the successful general, the incorruptible patriot, the honest man, we have a tower of strength; and having entire confidence in his firmness, integrity and correct political principles; and that if elected to the Presidency, he would administer our government after the manner of Washington, and that he would be the President of the people, the whole people, and not of a party; and from the expression manifested in his favor in the primary meetings of the Whigs throughout the State, and believing that he is the first choice of a large majority of the Whigs of Missouri, as their candidate for the Presidency, we do hereby instruct our delegates to the National Convention to cast the vote of Missouri for him.

Resolved, That should the National Convention, select another individual, other than Gen. Taylor, as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, we do most cordially pledge the Whig vote of Missouri for the nominee of that body.

Upon this amendment an interesting and lively discussion ensued.—Messrs. Crockett, of St. Louis; Handy, of Benton; Davis, of Platte; Jones, of Callaway; Miller, of Cooper; Chambers, of St. Louis; Harrison, of Cooper; Young, of Boone; and Bingham, of Saline, gave their views at some length as to the propriety and expediency of instructing the delegates to the National Convention; after which,

Mr. Harrison, of Cooper, submitted the following as a substitute for the report of the minority of the committee, which was read:

Resolved, That among the distinguished men who have been brought forward by the Whig party as candidates for President, this Convention abstains from the expression of any preference, being satisfied to submit the question to the decision of the National Convention, which is soon to assemble in the city of Philadelphia, being determined to support the nominee of that Convention, and to use every fair means to secure his election.

After some further debate, the previous question was asked and unanimously ordered.

The question then recurring on the resolution submitted by Mr. Handy, as a minority report from the committee of fourteen, and in lieu of the 1st, 2d and 3d resolutions submitted by the majority of said committee, they were concurred in—ayes 182, noes 80.

Mr. Young, of Boone then offered the following as a further amendment to the resolutions, which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That in the person of Edward Bates we recognize a distinguished statesman, a profound jurist, an accomplished gentleman, an unwavering Whig, and an honest man; therefore, as a well deserved tribute to his many virtues, accomplishments, and patriotism, and for the welfare of our common country, we recommend his name to the National Whig Convention for the office of Vice President of the United States, in the event that a person from the North or East is selected as a candidate for the Presidency.

The question then recurring on the adoption of the resolutions, as amended, they were unanimously concurred in.

By Clark H. Green, of Howard—

Resolved, That Col. A. W. Doniphan his officers and men, for their gallant bearing in the war with Mexico, their patient endurance of privations and hardships, which meet not with a parallel in the annals of history; their indomitable resolution in the midst of perils, and the glorious victories which they won on the memorable fields of Brazito and Sacramento, entitle them to the warmest gratitude of the American people.

By James Davis, of Platte—

Resolved, That in Henry Clay, the Whigs of Missouri recognize their earliest friend, their triumphant defender, and their invincible champion—a man uniting all the proud and noble qualities that adorn and elevate the character—possessing as he does, our love for his generosity and liberality of spirit, our affection for his purity and simplicity of character, our respect for his virtues and our admiration for his splendid talents—he is at once ours and the nation's pride and glory. Whether elevated to the Presidency or not, he will always be regarded by all true-hearted Whigs as the patriot, the sage, and the honest man.

By James Smith, of St. Louis—

Resolved, That the Whigs in the several counties in the State be requested to hold mass meetings to respond to the proceedings of this Convention.

By S. A. Young, of Boone—

Resolved, That for the able, impartial, and dignified manner in which the President of this Convention has presided over our deliberations, he justly merits, and is hereby tendered the thanks of the Convention.

By W. F. Switzer, of Boone—

Resolved, That this Convention now adjourn sine die, each member pledging to the other, and to the Whigs of the Union, that no honest effort shall be unemployed to give triumphant success to the nomination of ROLLINS and MITCHELL, our gallant standard bearers in the coming contest, and that we will go the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket.

Mr. Young, of Boone county, a member of the Central Whig Corresponding Committee for the State, requested that the delegates from the several counties, ascertain and report, as soon as practicable, the probable strength of the Whigs in their respective counties, and any organization they may have, in order that any matter of interest coming within the purview of the Central Committee may be the more readily communicated to them. Communications ought to be addressed to Col. W. F. Switzer, or S. A. Young, of Columbia, Boone county.

Letter from Gen. Watkins—

JACKSON, Mo., March 25, 1848.

Dear Sir: I expected to accompany you to the Boonville Convention; but now find that it will be out of my power to do so.

It is known that my name has been spoken of in several of the primary meetings of the people, both for the office of Governor and Lieut. Governor. I am grateful to my political friends for this mark of their confidence and respect. I, however, wish to say to you, and through you to the Convention, that I do not desire the nomination for either office, and that under no state of things can I consent to be a candidate. It will, however, afford me pleasure to aid, all in my power, whoever may be the nominees of the Convention.

Wishing that the utmost harmony may characterize your deliberations, and that your aim may meet the approval of the people at the polls, I remain, dear sir, your friend

and obedient servant,

N. W. WATKINS.

ALVAN COOK, Esq.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The steamship New Orleans arrived at New Orleans on the 30th, bringing dates from Vera Cruz to the 25th, and Mexico to the 21st. Among the passengers was Gen. Twiggs, who is succeeded as Governor of Vera Cruz, by Col. Henry Wilson.

We understand from officers who came over in the Orleans yesterday, that orders were received from headquarters to dispatch supplies to depots between the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz, for the use of the army which might withdraw in May. This of course is a precautionary measure, adopted in case the treaty should be ratified by the Mexican Congress.

The Vera Cruz correspondent of the Picayune writes on the 27th:

Santa Anna is coming down to this place to embark immediately.

I have learned, on the best authority, that no more supplies than are absolutely necessary for the immediate use of the army will be sent to the interior, in view of an immediate withdrawal of our troops.

From present appearances I have no doubt but that the Mexican Congress will ratify the treaty, as soon as they learn that it will meet the approbation of the United States Senate.

LATER.—The Picayune's Vera Cruz correspondent, writes on the 25th:

At headquarters in Mexico, the universal opinion prevailed that peace was decided upon, and from several communications which I have seen, from the best authorities, preparations were actually being made for the withdrawal of the army from the country, or at least from the city of Mexico, on the 7th of May. And how in Heaven's name can it be? I cannot doubt but that the quartermasters and commissaries have received instructions from headquarters to make their preparations accordingly. Either a step of this kind has been taken, or the Congress at Queretaro has assembled (of which we have no information) and pledged itself to ratify a treaty of any kind, or General Butler has determined upon this course with the hope of immortalizing himself. The fact of his stopping supplies, save such as will be necessary for the army on its road down, is strange indeed.

Capture and Destruction of Guatemala by the Indians.—We translate from the *Acro Iris* of the 22d, the following:

Capt. McCall, of the brig Scotland, from the Balize, (the British settlement at Honduras) announces that the Indians have taken the cities of Guatemala (the capital of the country) and Bacalar, destroying the beautiful public works of the first named city. He also adds that the inhabitants of the Balize were greatly alarmed, as they were momentarily expecting an attack.—The same is said of Campechy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE!

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER WASHINGTON. *Monster Meeting in Dublin—Provisional Government in France Organized—Hungary declared itself Independent—Rumors of death of Emperor of Rome—Bank of France suspended—Heavy Failures—Cotton and Corn market slightly improved, &c. &c.*

The New York and Bremen packet steamer Washington was telegraphed off New York, at 3 p. m., yesterday, and afterwards reached her wharf, in time to give us the following news by Telegraph. Her regular day was the 18th, and our news extends up to that date.

A monster meeting of the people was called at Dublin for the 20th, but the British Government was sending troops and steamers thither, to put down this movement.

Scotland was quiet.

In France, quiet also reigned. The Provisional Government had organized a large military force, with a view, as was supposed, of invading Austria.

The resolution of a Diet or assembly at Vienna, had resulted in the Emperor yielding everything which the people had demanded.

Hungary has declared itself independent of Austria.

A rumor prevailed of the death of the Emperor of Russia.

The Bank of France has suspended payments.

The local Banks, established with a view to relieve the money pressure brought about by the change of government in France, had failed to accomplish the object desired, and there was, in consequence, heavy failures in Paris.

The new Republican government in France has been generally acknowledged by the Governments of Europe.

In English funds there was little alteration.

The Cotton and Corn market had slightly improved.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 6, P. M.

The Senate and House of Representatives, in a body, attended the funeral of the Hon. James A. Black. The President and different members of the Cabinet, were also in attendance.—An appropriate discourse was delivered by Mr. Greeley, from the 11th chapter of John, 14th verse.

April 7.—Senate.—The Senate was called to order at the usual hour. Sundry memorials and petitions were presented and referred.

Mr. Niles moved to take up the bill which he had previously introduced, explaining the franking privilege of members of Congress; which was passed without amendment.

Mr. Cass from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for increasing the compensation of keepers of military stores.

Mr. Hannegan, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back the resolution tendering the congratulations of Congress to the people of France, upon the establishment of a Republic. On this resolution, an interesting debate sprang up, in which Messrs. Foote and Allen participated.

Whilst Mr. Allen was addressing the Senate, a man sprang over the Reporters' Gallery on the Eagle over the Vice President's Chair, and cried out, "I deny that man's right to speak for the people of Ohio." His remarks were cut short by the prompt action of the officers.

Mr. Allen's resolution being taken up, Mr. Hale moved to amend it, in regard to some slavery question. Mr. Mangum moved to substitute for this resolution the one reported by Mr. Hannegan from the committee.

House.—Mr. Henly, from the committee on printing, reported in favor of printing ten thousand copies of the correspondence between Gen. Scott and Mr. Triet. He spoke with great animation, in reply to Mr. Clingman's late speech. He was interrupted (on leave) by Mr. Clingman.

Mr. McLane moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole upon Mr. Vinton's bill, making appropriation for the Military Academy, which was agreed to.

Mr. Stewart replied to Mr. McLane's remarks upon the above motion, and he, in turn, was followed by Messrs. Henly and Turner.

On motion, the committee rose.

Mr. Cranston reported the bill without amendment.

Mr. Dickey moved to strike out the appropriations for defraying the expenses of the annual visitors to West Point. The question was pending on this amendment, when the House adjourned.

ELECTION OF HORACE MANN.

Boston, April 7.

The special election, ordered to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. J. Q. Adams, resulted in the election of Horace Mann, (Whig.)

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AMERICA.

The new steamer America, Capt. Jenkins, one of the Cunard line arrived at New York, yesterday, the 10th. She brings accounts to the 25th, her appointed day of sailing, and of course two weeks later than the Washington.

The Hibernia, from Boston, arrived at her wharf in Liverpool, on the 25th—all safe.

The people of Lombardy, entreating doubts of the sincerity of the Emperor's promises, revolted at Milan. An alarming fight occurred between the people and the military, composed of Austrian troops. The citizens raised barricades in the streets. The Austrian forces were led by the Viceroy, and were, in the end entirely defeated.

In France, the financial measures of Garnier Pages were generally approved.

FROM BAVARIA.—It is announced that the King has abdicated the throne. A fatal tumult is said to have occurred at Munich, the capital of Bavaria, between students and tradesmen on the one side, and the Policemen on the other.

The monster meeting in Dublin, on the 20th March, passed off quietly. An address was passed congratulating the people of France on their successful revolution, and the establishment of a Republic. They also adopted a petition to the Queen of England, asking for a repeal of the Union.

Next day, Smith O'Brien and Mitchell Meagher were arrested for seditious speeches, and were put under heavy bonds, to appear for trial in April—the present month. These proceedings had caused great excitement in Ireland.

Scotland and England are represented as being in a quiet state.

The Rouen Bank had suspended payment. A permanent guard had been offered to the Rothschilds, in Paris, to protect their Banking House, but the offer of the Provisional Government was declined.

It is declared, that if Poland should attempt to overthrow the existing Government, and to establish its independence, that France will feel bound to interfere in her behalf.

The Russian and English workmen have been ordered to quit France.

A republic had been proclaimed at Cracow.—Four hundred prisoners, confined for political offences, had been released. Republican principles were advancing and growing in Poland and Denmark.

Great military preparations were making in Russia, but no outbreaks are mentioned as having taken place.

His Holiness the Pope had published a Constitution for Italy.

Portugal and Spain are represented to be in a quiet state.

The English funds were improving. Consols are quoted at 83½.

Hungary has been granted a Ministry of her own choice. The whole country was in a state of grateful enthusiasm, and showed great sense of forbearance in not interrupting the fulfilment of monetary and mercantile operations.

In Berlin, all was quiet, on the 22d. The King's concessions to the people were received with universal enthusiasm. A general amnesty for political offences had been granted. Camphausen, the celebrated Liberal deputy, had been appointed one of the Ministers.

The rate of discount adopted by the Bank of France, operates well, and renders great assistance to the commercial classes.

The price of bread had been reduced at Paris. The belief was general throughout the continent, that no despot remains, who is powerful enough to crush the dangerous and revolutionary experiments by France. Peace is likely to endure for some time yet, as at present there is no prospect of a rupture between any of the leading powers.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, March 31.

Flour.—28s. per bbl. is the top of the market. Corn.—The demand is limited; prime white is easier for buyers, and is worth 20 a 27s., and yellow 28s., per 450 lbs.

Political causes have occasioned an universal interruption in trade during the week, creating distrust and thereby limiting the demand.

Cotton brought full prices. American qualities had declined, &c. during the week.

6000 bales were taken on speculation, and 1,960 for export.

Sales of 250 bales Georgia Sea Island at 7½c. sales of Upland Bowed at 3½ a 4c; of Orleans at 3½ a 5½; of Mobile at 4 a 4½c, per lb.

The duty in England on Wheat is 7 shillings per quarter